

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5139.

號七十月二十年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

日五十月一十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
F. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

#### MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

##### For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Bank.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

#### THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

#### H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$466,500.

RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

#### R. H. SANDEMAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL,

will perform

SHERIDAN'S COMEDY

"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

On the EVENING OF MONDAY,

the 29th INSTANT.

Admission (by Tickets only), \$2. Places may be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th INSTANT.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to Commence PUNCTUALLY at 9 o'clock.

Hongkong, December 18, 1879. de30

### THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

will perform

"THE SORCERER"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

On THURSDAY,

the 8th January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 3rd Proximo.

#### W. WHEELER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 17, 1879. ja9

### "OUR BOYS"

DRAMATIC COMPANY,

comprising the following Artists:—

MISS EMILY BLAIN,

MISS MINNIE NORDT,

MISS NORVILLE,

MESSRS FRANK S'UART,

GEO. NORVILLE,

G. CROFTON, AND

HARRY FRANKLIN.

Will arrive EARLY in JANUARY, and will give

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

GEO. NORVILLE,

Business Manager.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, comprising:—  
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.  
JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CABINETS. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS.  
PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS. Handsome Presentation INKSTANDS.  
VELVET WORK BAGS. CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.  
WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods. Handsomely Painted FLOWER VASES.  
CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS. NOVELTIES in Electro-plated Ware, suitable for Presents.  
VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. STATUETTES.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, comprising:—  
PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART. SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.  
WOODLAND ROMANCE. THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.  
THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET. THE BIRD WORLD.  
THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties. Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS. Dolls' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted. SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS. MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety. Dolls' PERAMBULATORS. PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS. HORSES and CARRIAGES, WHEEL-BARROWS. DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, comprising:—  
HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL. INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS. BELLES of the SEASON, &c., &c., &c. PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS. RUSSIA OX TONGUES. SPICED OX TONGUES. MINCEMEAT. STILTON CHEESE. Presentation BOXES of BONBONS. THE NEW OPERA GLASSES. CHRISTMAS TREE, CANDLES and ORNAMENTS. CHOICE OLD PORT. After Dinner SHERRY. CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

### ED. CHASTEL & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, recently Imported ex Late Arrivals, of the very Highest Class and most Popular brands. Consisting of:—

#### CLARETS.

St. Emilion.

Margaux.

Chateau Palmer.

Pontet-Canet.

Chateau Léoville.

Chateau Larose.

Chateau Richelieu.

Chateau Lafite.

CHAMBERTIN.

#### BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE.

POMMARD.

FINE OLD PORT WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

MME. VVE. CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.

B. & E. PERRIER.

JAS. HENNESSY'S \* and CUTLER PALMER'S \* BRANDIES.

Fine Old GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.

SWAINE & BOORD'S OLD TOM GIN.

JOHN DE KUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA.

MAKENZIE BROTHERS' PURE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY (Dalmore Distillery), a specially selected Blend of 10 years Old SCOTCH WHISKY.

LIQUEURS.

CHATELAIN, CUBACAO, ANNETTE, CREME DE VILLE, CREME DE MOKA, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879. ja5

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Chateau Léoville.

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Chateau Richelieu.

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Chateau Palmer.

Pontet-Canet.

Chateau Léoville.

Chateau Larose.

Chateau Richelieu.

Chateau Lafite.

CHAMBERTIN.

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BEAUNE.

POMMARD.

FINE OLD PORT WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

MME. VVE. CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.

B. & E. PERRIER.

JAS. HENNESSY'S \* and CUTLER PALMER'S \* BRANDIES.

Fine Old GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY.



## For Sale.

**KELLY & WALSH**  
Have just received a Fine Assortment of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, specially suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Moore's "LALLA ROOKH," Tenniel's Illustrations, ... \$3.50  
PICTURES FROM BIBLE LANDS, SWISS PICTURES, ITALIAN PICTURES, &c., each CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 10 vols., new edition, ... 80.00  
THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA, 6 vols., ... 25.00  
The Handy Vol, SCOTT, in case, The Handy Vol, TENNYSON, in case, ... 7.50  
CHAMBERS'S BOOK OF DAYS, 2 vols., call, ... 11.00  
ARCHDRAGON GRAY'S CHINA, 2 vols., 140 Illustrations, ... 10.00  
WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, full calf, ... 12.00  
CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2 vols., ... 8.00  
Hindston's "AUSTRALIAN ABROAD," Illustrated, ... 3.50  
SPORT IN MANY LANDS, by "OLD SHEKARRY," ... 3.50  
Miss Mitford's CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 3.50  
THE NEW CHILD'S PLAY, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 2.00  
Miss GREENAWAY'S "UNDER THE WINDOW," ... 2.00  
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$90.00  
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$130.00  
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$200.00  
Photograph ALBUMS! Scrap ALBUMS Stationery CASES, and a Fine Assortment of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.  
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1879. jal

## FOR SALE.

**JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,** in Quarts and Bouteilles.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

**THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,** awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.  
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:  
Quarts, ... \$17 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pints, ... \$18 " " of 2 doz.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21f80

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Volume Eighth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VIII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

## CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law. Fa-tien and His English Translators. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
Hongkong, November 23, 1879.

## NOW READY.

**FENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr. E. J. REITH. One Volume. 8vo. Price \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION,** in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. REITH. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

## NOW READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN REITH, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
**WASSERMAN'S BOOKS,** for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

**J. NOBLE, JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER,** HAS just RECEIVED a FINE SELECTION of

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, in the Newest Designs.  
MORDAN'S GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, SILVER CUPS, And many NOVELTIES, Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.  
8, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, December 16, 1879. de30

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.  
**THE AMENDED HONG LIST,** in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail Office."

## TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue House") with possession on 1st January, proximo.  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1879. jal

## "ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLES and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to  
SHARP & DANBY,  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next. Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.  
Apply to  
G. R. LAMBERT.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKASAGO MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Apply to  
MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,  
6, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, December 22, 1879. de29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEI HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. India, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 1st January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1879. jal

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

S. P. Order, 145 bags Sharp Stone, from Madras.

Apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

## Insurances.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## Insurances.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

**SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.**

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq. C. LUGAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E. C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

## Mails.



**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALIE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.**

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship PESHAWAR, Captain C. A. WHITE, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week earlier than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1879. jal

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1879. jal3

**NOTICE.**

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CRASSED on the 23rd September a.c.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,  
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama,  
Hongkong, October 5, 1879. jal3

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have authorized Mr HENRY PRINCE TENNANT to SIGN the Name of our Firm at Foochow.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 16, 1879. de29

**NOTICE.**

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

**AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER**

**COMMISSION AGENT.**

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

**Intimations.**

**TAKASIMA COLLIERY.**

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL. Apply at the Offices, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to

THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1879. jal

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

**NOTICE.**

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 5, 1879. jal

**YOUNG CHUN CHONG.**—I was a Steward on board the Princess Charlotte nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (BENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drank at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.  
Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

**HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja3

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**

**WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,**

**AND JEWELLERS.**

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1879. ja20

**LOST.**

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "PUNCH."

Small white spot on breast.  
\$5 Reward will be given.  
Address: No. 12, Praya East.  
Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

**NEWS FOR HOME.**

**The Overland China Mail.**

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.



## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"  
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39  
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's  
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th  
August, 1875.

"Certificates under this Act have been granted to  
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right  
the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-  
land, Australia, Africa, China,  
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.  
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,  
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for  
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,  
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,  
Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,  
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-  
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,  
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-  
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the  
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,  
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing  
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and  
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric  
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous  
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart  
Diseases, from whatever cause.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

**CAUTION.**—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GASTORF ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests the Hon. the Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

**A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.**

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been basely pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TASAGOR & Co., Bombay, Ballyna, and Poona; SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and RAYBURN & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; RANCOON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GRILLON Co., Lahore; J. LEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "The Cause of Lure and Cause of Death" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

## Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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## Intimations.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

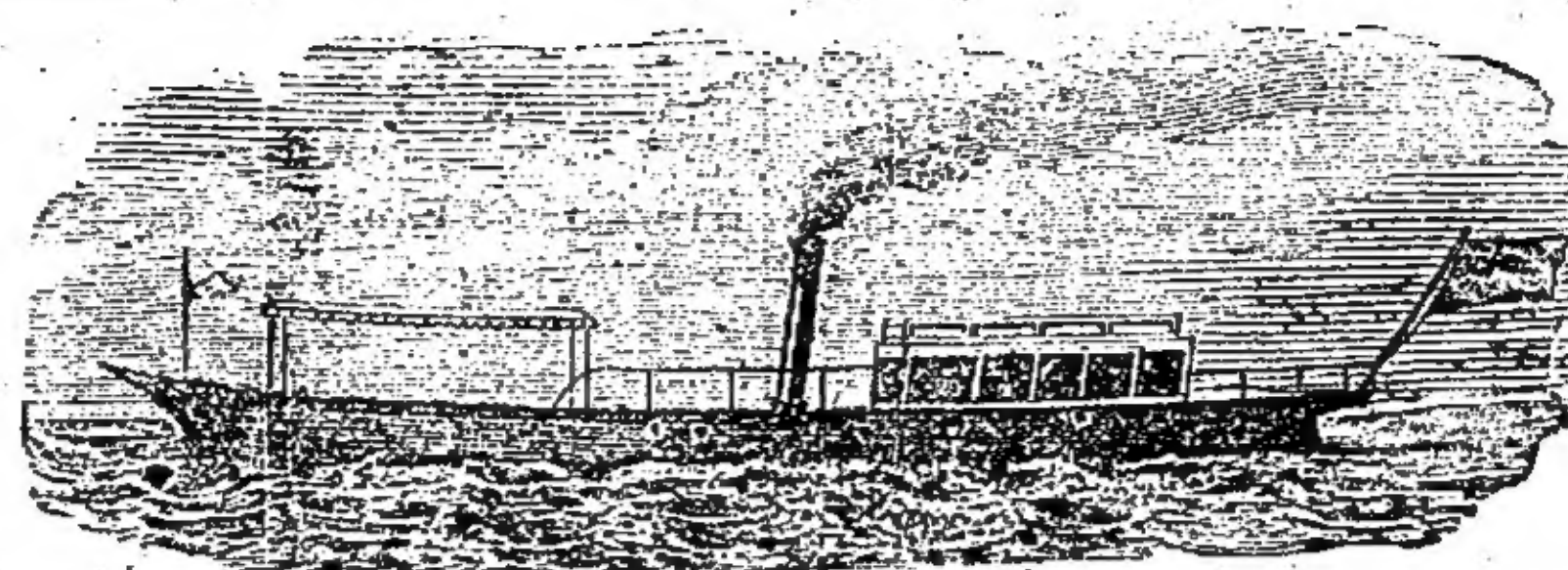
TRADE MARK.

NORTON'S

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S  
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW &amp; CO.

(Late Yarrow &amp; Hedley).

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIPBUILDERS, 15, OLD DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

THE SAFEST MILD

APERTIENT FOR DELICATE

CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,

CHILDREN AND INFANTS,

AND FOR REGULAR USE

IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY

OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,

GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S

FLUID

MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD &amp; Co., Chemists

London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be

most effective in curing every kind of disease, and

the slightest complaints which are more particularly in

the life of a miner, or to those living in the

bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system

against those evils which so often beset the human race,

viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and

stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,

diarrhoea, and cholera.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,

ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when

used according to the printed directions, it never fails to

cure all, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable

Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised

world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas

Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the

United States.

20ap78 1w 52t

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

R. Hlang, Hlang, Jockey Club, and other

perfumers, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide

celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,

Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice

and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,

Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,

Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for

the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoneur, a Natural

Air-Purifier, &amp;c., Sold by all Perfumers

and Chemists.

Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose,

96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,

Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-

liens, Paris. 31may79 1w 52t

J. &amp; E. Atkinson's

ESS; YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and GOLD-MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET

POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English

Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World.

J. &amp; E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

31may79 1w 52t

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &amp;c.

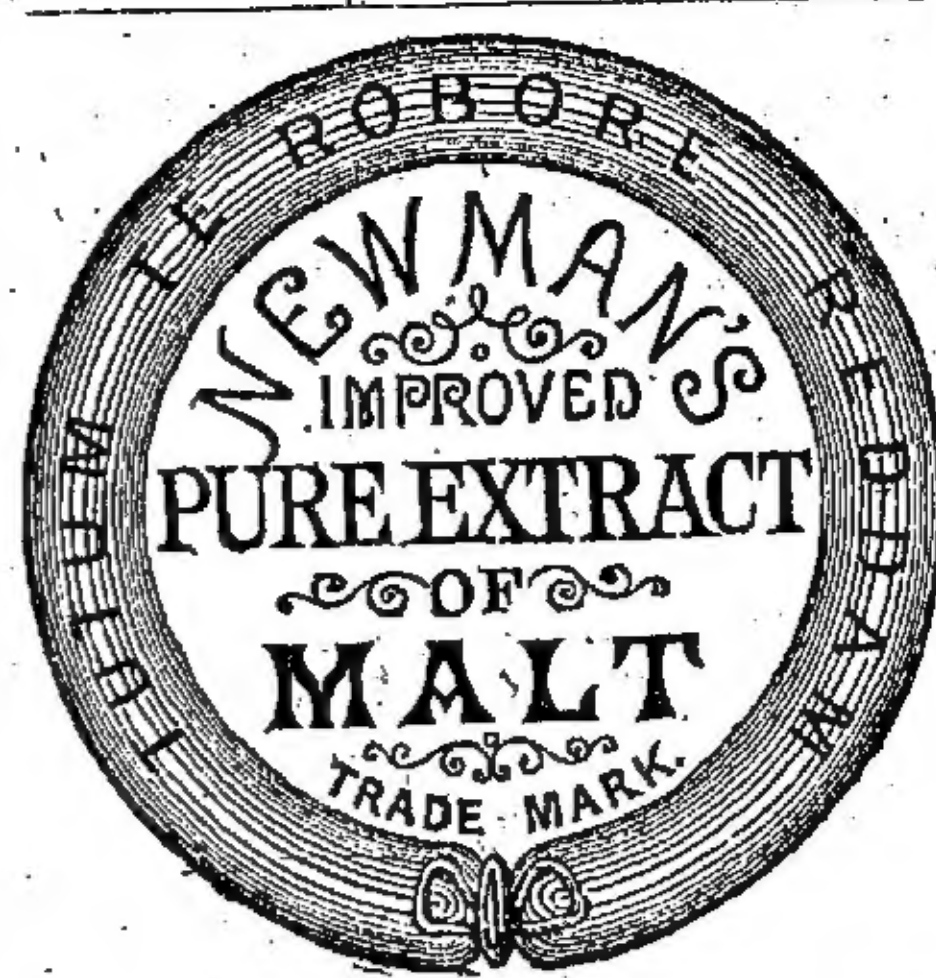
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorised to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &amp;c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail and China Review.

## Intimations.



## CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,

being non-fermented and free from Spirit,

as certified by Dr. Hassall and other

Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,

and extensively used in the principal Hos-

pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases

of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as

well as being a most agreeable and efficient

substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very

strongly recommended to be taken instead

of Wine or Beer between meals, as it

imparts immediate strength, assists diges-

tion, and produces appetite, and it may be

freely taken by total abstainers without any

injurious effects as to its exciting or intoxicating

effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or

three times a day. The Extract should be

kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from

Physicians and the Public can be forwarded

upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-

facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,

East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &amp;

Co., Hongkong. 4jan79 1w 52t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1875.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &amp;c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the se-

cretions of the body, without creating any

of those unpleasant results attending the use

of opium. Old and young may take it at

all hours and times when requisite. Thou-

sands of persons testify to its marvellous

good effects and wonderful cures, while

medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-

sion to be the most wonderful and valuable

remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for

coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-

rests those too often fatal diseases—

diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-

rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera

and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all

attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations

and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in

neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-

ache, meningitis, &amp;c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-



## For Sale.

## CHRISTMAS STORES.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,**  
**B**EG to call attention to the following  
 New Supply of STORES, which  
 they have Received  
 Ex "GORDON CASTLE,"  
 And Other Recent Arrivals.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and  
 6-lb. each.  
 CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.  
 Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.  
 Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.  
 DRAGERS, ALMONDS.  
 FANCY CHOCOLATES.  
 MASON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.  
 NOUGATINES.  
 Crystallized METZ FRUITS.  
 New Designs in COSAQUES.  
 "CETWAYO'S HAT BOX."  
 "MARQUEBET'S JEWEL CASKET."  
 "GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."  
 "EDWIN and ANGELINA."  
 &c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.  
 Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.  
 JORDAN ALMONDS.  
 BRAZIL NUTS.  
 PECAN NUTS.  
 HICKORY NUTS.  
 Cooking and Table PRUNES.  
 Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.  
 Candied PEEL.  
 MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.  
 VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
 GARRAWAY SEEDS.  
 SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.  
 American CREAM CHEESE.  
 SAP SAGE CHEESE.  
 LIMBURG CHEESE.  
 PINE APPLE CHEESE.  
 HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.  
 WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and  
 TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.  
 GAME PIES.  
 Potted MEATS.  
 Prime Yorkshire HAMS.  
 Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins & Canvases.  
 Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
 OX-TONGUES in JELLY.  
 TRUFFLES.  
 CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER.  
 CUTTING'S Canned DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.  
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER  
 CAKES.  
 MILK BISCUITS.  
 ALPHABET BISCUITS.  
 OYSTER BISCUITS.  
 WAFER BISCUITS.  
 SODA BISCUITS.  
 First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES,  
 Pinks and Quarts.  
 HOOK.  
 SAUTERNES.  
 CLARET.  
 Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.  
 SAOON'S Pale Dry SHERRY.  
 Do. Amontillado SHERRY.  
 LA GRANDE MARQUE CHARTREUSE,  
 Pinks and Quarts.  
 MARASCHINO DE ZARA.  
 CURACAO.  
 Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.  
 SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.  
 BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and  
 SAUNDERS, Pinks and Quarts.  
 GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J.  
 BURKE, Pinks and Quarts.

Specially Selected CIGARS.  
 Princess CHEROOTS.  
 Cavite CHEROOTS.  
 Princess CIGARS.  
 Cavite CIGARS.  
 Arcoeros CIGARS.  
 Vegueros CIGARS.  
 Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes  
 of 100.  
 Choice No. 3 Melsig CHEROOTS.  
 Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
 SCIENTIFIC WORKS.  
 WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
 SCHOOL BOOKS.  
 CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.  
 CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.  
 NOVELS.  
 ATLASES.  
 HISTORIES.  
 DICTIONARIES.  
 OLLENDORF'S METHOD for Learning  
 FRENCH and SPANISH.  
 DR. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GER-  
 MAN and FRENCH.  
 ASHER'S MODEL BOOKS of FOREIGN  
 COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE,  
 GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH.  
 "NORTH CHINA HERALD" D A T E  
 BLOCK for 1880.  
 New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and  
 10 Catty Boxes.  
 Hongkong, December 15, 1879.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 27th Instant (3A-  
 TURDAY), the BUSINESS of the  
 ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be  
 Carried on at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
 Central, the Premises lately occupied by  
 the AGRA BANK.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

## WANTED.

**THE CHINESE REPOSITORY,**  
 1892-51, complete.  
 The Chinese and Japanese Repository, 1868-  
 65, 3 vols.  
 Notes and Queries on China and Japan,  
 1867-70, 4 vols.  
 The China Review, or Notes and Queries on  
 the Far East, Vols. I and II.  
 Transactions of the China Branch of the R.  
 A. Society, Hongkong, 1843-53, 6  
 Parts.  
 Journal of the N. C. Branch of the Royal  
 Asiatic Society, from 1858 to 1878  
 (also Vol. I, containing Journal of the  
 Shanghai Literary and Scientific  
 Society).

Answer to "H.J.H.T." China Mail Office.  
 Hongkong, December 23, 1879. de30

## HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE above SCHOOL will be opened in  
 St. PAUL'S COLLEGE on MONDAY,  
 JANUARY 5th.  
 Hours (for the present) 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.  
 Fee, \$3 per month, payable in advance.  
 Applications for Admission should be  
 made at once to the Right Rev. Bishop  
 BURDON.

By Order of the Committee,  
 A. LISTER,  
 Hon. Secretary.  
 Hongkong, December 17, 1879. de31

## PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THE undermentioned Banks will close  
 on THURSDAY, the 1st January,  
 being public holiday.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"  
 GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of  
 India, London and China,"  
 H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Aus-  
 tralia and China,"  
 E. G. MOBERLY, Acting Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"  
 E. SCHWEBLIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-  
 ing Corporation,"  
 T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"  
 R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.  
 Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1879. jal

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce  
 that he carries on from this Date  
 the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS  
 HOTEL. The House is now being THOR-  
 oughly RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED.  
 Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention  
 to Business, and by supplying the Best of  
 Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patron-  
 age. The house has ample ACCOMMODATION  
 for BOARDERS, who will meet with every  
 comfort. The Table will be of the Best  
 and the Charges strictly Moderate. The  
 Proprietor will be at all times ready to  
 supply PICNIC PARTIES and to provide  
 DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards  
 on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE  
 RE-LAID.

English and American  
 BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS  
 OF THE BEST QUALITY.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.  
 Hongkong, November 5, 1879. tt

## COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately  
 added an Extensive MACHINE  
 SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former  
 Advantages of these Docks.  
 The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—480  
 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Or-  
 dinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.  
 Office, 20, PRATA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
 Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE!

## THE Undersigned will sell by Public

## Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 30th Dec., at Noon, at his Auction  
 Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

PILOT CLOTH, Tweeds, Doeskins,  
 All-wool Flannel, Colored and White  
 Serge, Cardigan Jackets, Wool Mitts,  
 etc., etc.

100 boxes Brown Windsor Toilet Soap.  
 50 boxes Candles.  
 10 cases Muskets.  
 20 cases Tumblers.

Morton's Assorted Oilman's Stores.  
 5 cases Prime York Hams.  
 25 cases tins Sardines.  
 Lamps, Razors in boxes, Penknives,  
 Towels, Socks, etc., etc.

30 cases Brandy.  
 20 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.  
 Fine and Central Fire Revolvers and  
 Cartridges.

10 cases Borden's Milk.  
 And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
 Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. de30

## To-day's Advertisements.

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G. R. LAMMERT,  
 Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. de30

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
 "EMERALDA,"  
 Capt. TALBOT, will be de-  
 spatched for the above Port  
 on MONDAY, the 29th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 RUSSELL & Co.  
 Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de29

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship  
 "BRECONSHIRE,"  
 STURROCK, Commander, will  
 be despatched for the above  
 Ports at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 29th  
 Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
 Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de29

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOOW.

## The Steamship

## "KWANGTUNG,"

Captain ANNOT, will be de-  
 spatched for the above Ports  
 on TUESDAY, the 30th Inst., at Daylight,  
 instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.  
 Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de30

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND

## PENANG.

The Steamship Breconshire, STURROCK,  
 Commander, having arrived from the  
 above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
 informed that the Goods are being landed,  
 at their risk into the Godowns of the  
 Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery  
 may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods  
 on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the  
 Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods  
 remaining after the 3rd Proximo will be  
 subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
 ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
 Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
 structions to sell by Public Auction,  
 ON

WEDNESDAY,  
 the 31st December, 1879, at 2 p.m., at  
 his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

An Invoice of JAPANESE POR-  
 CELAIN and LACQUERED WARE,  
 and KUNG-SI WARE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
 Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. de31

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
 structions from H. M. Naval Store-  
 keeper to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,  
 the 3rd January, 1880, at 10 a.m., at  
 H. M. Naval Yard,—

The HULL of a 42 Feet TWIN  
 SKEW STEAM LAUNCH.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. The Hull  
 to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of  
 the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
 Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. ja3

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

## AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

I have THIS DAY Resumed Charge of  
 this BRANCH.

WILLIAM FORREST,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de30

## TO LET.

FOUR-STORYED HOUSES—in Holly-  
 wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
 MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
 POINT DE GALLE,  
 ADEN, SUERZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
 SAID, NAPLES, AND  
 MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
 PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
 AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th January,  
 1880, at 11 p.m., the Company's S.S.  
 ANADYR, Commandant DE BOISSE-  
 BARRON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS,  
 SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port  
 for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
 London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
 cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
 the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
 10 a.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
 Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on  
 the 7th January, 1880. (Parcels are not  
 to be sent on board; they must be left  
 at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
 quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
 Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
 Agent.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

## To-day's Advertisements.

## EIGHTH DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government  
 Eight per Cent. Loan  
 of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in  
 conformity with the stipulation con-  
 tained in the Bonds of this Loan, the fol-  
 lowing numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par,  
 in Hongkong on the 31st of December, 1879,  
 and in London on the 19th of February,  
 1880, when the interest thereon will cease,  
 were this day Drawn at the Offices of the  
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-  
 PORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London, in the  
 presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BUR-  
 NETT, Accountant of the said Corporation,  
 and of the undersigned Notary.

## NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

## 313 Bonds Nos. —

9	1264	2534	3800	5046
33	1294	2554	3811	5068
53	1308	2575	3828	5090
71	1340	2587	3842	5104
96	1341	2608	3855	5121
112	1379	2624	3884	5159
134	1396	2642	3907	5167
158	1417	2661	3929	5189
166	1433	2691	3960	5208
200	1456	2704	3962	5233
211	1476	2739	3990	5249
229	1496	2751	4012	5267
255	1517	2773	4023	5288
278	1539	2792	4049	5313
299	1549	2816	4070	5329
303	1561	2835	4091	5354
329	1597	2851	4106	5376
351	1608	2875	4137	5393
369	1622	2884	4147	5405
388	1651	2911	4161	5434
407	1678	2939	4183	5442
426	1687	2941	4202	5467
451	1704	2970	4229	5493
471	1727	2981	4252	5504
481	1750	3016	4276	5524
513	1762	3029	4293	5560
527	1800	3045	4305	5566
551	1805	3068	4327	5592
579	1834	3095	4346	5608
581	1859	3106	4374	5640
611	1869	3129	4391	5642
629	1899	3154	4411	5668
647	1917	3160	4437	5696
667	1923	3198	4444	5714
685	1948	3204	4467	5735
719	1975	3228	4482	5754
728	2000	3257	4506	5778
750	2009	3275	4524	5787
765	2023	3287	4551	5810
781	2044	3305	4578	5839
816	2076	3340	4589	5853
829	2091	3344	4617	5868
856	2108	3371	4623	5887
865	2131	3387	4650	5910
895	2153	3412	4672	5940
915	2176	3440	4698	5958
927	2192	3450	4707	5972
960	2210	3464	4723	5990
973	2229	3495	4743	6011
998	2248	3513	4778	6030
1004	2276	3529	4788	6057
1021	2293	3556	4816	6079
1044	2311	3571	4826	6084
1066	2334	3586	4847	6109
1090	2351	3612	4866	6138
1105	2368	3631	4887	6147
1124	2396	3645	4916	6167
1154	2401	3662	4925	6197
1171	2432	3690	4943	6202
1185	2454	3717	4960	6221
203	2474	3735	4988	6242
226	2494	3744	5005	
249	2517	3777	5030	



decorations at the Artillery  
... by post a silly and

A GUNNER of the R. A. who is not satis-  
fied with our having given a word of praise  
we thought it was due in regard to  
decorations at the Artillery Barracks,  
London.



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. X.

Sentry-go.	Hatchway.
S Sarah	H
E Esa	A
N not	T
T tio	C
E H	
Y yew	W
G Genista	A
O oily	Y

\* Vide "Hiawatha."

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," and "Kobe Eagle."

NOTE.—This being the last acrostic of the year, in case of equality a trial acrostic will be given for solution next week, in addition to another, which will form the first for the ensuing quarter.

## XI.

Though much opposed as all must be to punning—

In true and vulgar sense quite *infra dig*—

Yet think well out these doggerel lines with cunning,

The trouble won't appear so very big.

You'll stumble on my meaning swiftly, surely,

And with its aid you'll work the more securely.

Though very long and thin, yet is it tough

And holds with earth its own when times are rough.

## 1.

A just demand by Judge and Jury,

And prisoner too, 'gainst plaintiff's fury.

## 2.

A thing not weighed, nor touched, nor smelt,

Too often an inventor's craze, I ween.

## 3.

Given to men and women, babies, horses,

From hand to mouth, such is my way of thinking,

But not too oft, or you'll be charged with drinking.

## 4.

Philosophers coin terms without remorse;

Some betray weakness, this one, clearly, force.

## 5.

A Turkish name of true believer often—

Not that one thinks a creed one's manners soften.

## 6.

Well known where martial deeds in all their glory

Adorn the school-boy page of classic story.

## 7.

If beautiful or ugly who can say?

Known at the dawn of life, and close of day.

YORK.

## IMMORTALITY.

Foiled by our fellow-men, depressed, out-

worn,

We leave the brutal world to take its way,

And patience! in another life we say,

This world shall be thrust down and we up-

borne.

And will not then the immortal armies scorn

The world's poor routed levies? or will

they

Who fall'd under the heat of this life's day

Support the ferors of the heavenly morn?

No, no? the energy of life may be

Kept on after the grave, but not begun;

And he who flung not in the earthly strife,

From strength to strength advancing—only

he.

His soul well knit and all his battles won,

Mounts, and that hardly, an eternal life.

—Matthew Arnold.

## "STONE THE WOMAN—LET THE MAN GO FREE."

Yes, stone the woman—let the man go free!

Draw back your skirts, lest they may per-

chance touch

Her garments as she passes; but to him

## BABY IN PARTIBUS.

The Empire has done less for Anglo Indian babies than for any class of the great exile community. Legislation provides them with neither rattle nor coral, privilege-leave nor pension. Papa has a Raja and Star of India to play with; Mamma the Warrant of Pardon; and the Hill Captain; but Baby has nothing—not even a missionary; Baby is without the amusement of the meanest cannibal.

Baby is debarr'd from the society of his compatriots. His father is cramped and frozen with the chill cares of office; his mother is deadened by the gloomy routine of economy and fashion; custom lies upon her with a weight heavy as frost and deep almost as life; the fountains of natural fancy and mirth are frozen over; no Baby licks his dawn peans in soft Oriental accents, wakening harmonious echoes among those impulsive and impressionable children of Nature that masquerade themselves in the black slough of Bearers and Ayahs; and Baby blunders in Hindustani.

These Ayah and Bearer people sit with Baby in the verandah on a little carpet; broken toys and withered flowers lie around. They croon to Baby some old-world *kata-baulkies*, while beauty, born of murmuring sound, passes into Baby's eyes. The squirrel sits chirruping familiarly on the edge of the verandah with his tail in the air and some unscrupled perceptor in his uplifted hands, the kite circles aloft and whistles a shrill and mournful note, the sparrows chatter, the crow clears his throat, the minas scream discordantly, and Baby's soft, receptive nature thus absorbs an Indian language. Very soon Baby will think from right to left, and will slip in the luxuriant bloom of Oriental hyperbole. Presently, when Baby grows a little older Baby will say to his Bearer, through his sweet little nose, "Arreh! Ulu ka bacha, tu kya karta hai?" "What, being interpreted, 'Ah! Child of night's sweet bird, what dost thou now?' Afterwards Baby will learn to say many other things which it is not good to repeat here.

In the evening Baby will go out for an airing with the Bearer and Ayah people, and while they dawdle along the dusty road, or sit on kerb-stones and on olivert parapets, he will listen to the extensive tale of their simple sorrows. He will hear, with a sigh, that the profits of petty larceny are declining; that he will be taught to regret the increasing infirmities of his Papa's temper; and portraits in sepia of Mamma will be observed by him to excite laughter mingled with dark impulsive words. Thus there will pass into Baby's eyes glances of suspicious questioning, "the blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realised."

In the long summer days Baby will patter listlessly about the darkened rooms accompanied by his suite, who carry a feeding bottle—Maw's Patent Feeding Bottle—just as the Sergeant-at-Arms carries the mace; and, from time to time, little Mister Speaker will squat down on his dear little hams and take a refreshing pull or two. At breakfast and luncheon time little Mister Speaker will straggle into the dining-room, and fond parents will give him a tid-bit of many soft dainties, to be washed down with brandy and water, beer, sherry, or other alcoholic draught. On such broken meals Baby is raised.

The little drawn face, etiolated and weary-looking, recommends sleep; but Baby is a bad sleeper. The Bearer-in-waiting carries about a small pillow all day long, and from time to time Baby is applied to it. He frets and cries, and they brood over him humming some old Indian song, "Keli Blai," or "Eli Muni Pania." Still he turns restlessly and whimpers, though they pat him and shampoo him, and call him fond names and tell him soothing stories of bulbuls and flowers and woolly sheep. But Baby does not sleep, and even Indian patience is exhausted. Both Ayah and Bearer would like to slip away to their mud houses at the other end of the compound, and have a pull at the fragrant *huka* and a gossip with the *syces*; but while *Sunny Baba* is at large, and might at any moment make a raid on Mamma, who is dozing over a novel on a spider-chair near the mouth of the thermometer, the Ayah and Bearer dare not leave their charge. So *Sunny Baba* must sleep, and the Bearer has in the folds of his waist-cloth a little black fragment of the awful sleep-compeller, and Baby is dragged into a deep uneasy sleep of delicious, racking dreams.

Day by day Baby grows paler, day by day thinner, day by day a stranger light burns in his bonny eyes. Weird thoughts swirl through Baby's brain, weird questions startle Mamma out of the golden languors in which she is steeped, weird words frighten the gentle Ayah as she fondles her darling. The current of bubble and laughter has almost ceased to flow. Baby lies silent in the Ayah's lap staring at the ceiling. He clasps a broken toy with wasted fingers. His Bearer comes with some old watchword of fun; Baby smiles faintly, but makes no response. The old man takes him tenderly in his arms and carries him to the verandah; Baby's head falls heavily on his shoulder.

The outer world lies dimly round Baby; within, strange shadows are flitting by. The wee body is pressing heavily upon the spirit; Baby is becoming conscious of the burden. He will be quiet for hours in his little cot; he does not sleep, but he dreams. Earth's joys and lights are fast fading out of those resolute eyes; Baby's spirit is waiting on the shores of eternity, and already hears "the mighty waters rolling evermore."

The broken toys are swept away into a corner, a silence and fear has fallen upon the household, black servants weep, their mistress seeks refuge in headache and smelling salts, the hard father feels a strange, an irrepressible welling up of little memories. He loves the golden-haired boy; he hardly knew it before. If he could only hear once more the merry laugh, the chatter, and the shouting! But he cannot hear it any more; he will never hear his child's voice again. Baby has passed away into the far-away Thought World. Baby is now only a dream and a memory, only the recollection of a music that is heard no more. Baby has crossed that cloudy, storm-driven bourn of speculation and fear whither we are all tending.

A few white bones upon a lonely sand, A rotting corpse beneath the meadow grass, That cannot hear the footsteps as they pass, Memorial urns pressed by some foolish hand, Have been for all the goal of troubled fears, Ah! breaking hearts and faint eyes dim with tears.

And momentary hope by breezes fanned, To flame that ever fading falls again, And leaves but blacker night and deeper pain, Have been the mould of life in every land.

Baby is planted out for evermore in the dank and weedy little cemetery that lies on

the outskirts of the little station where he lived and died. Those golden curls, those soft and rounded limbs, and that laughing mouth, are given up to darkness and the eternal hunger of corruption. Through sunshine and rain, through the long days of summer, through the long nights of winter, for ever, for ever, Baby lies silent and dreamless under that waving grass. The bee will hum overhead for ever, and the swallow glance among the eypress. The butterfly will flutter for ages and ages among the rank flowers—Baby will still lie there. Come away, come away, your cheeks are pale, it cannot be, we cannot believe it, we must not remember it; other Baby voices will rekindle our life and love, Baby's toys will pass to other Baby hands. All will change; we will change.

Yet, darling, but come back to me, We will change the years have wrought, I find not yet so lonely thought, That cries against my wish for thee.

—"Ali Baba" in *Vanity Fair*.

## MORAL SWINDLERS.

(From "Impressions of Theophrastus Such," by George Eliot.)

It is a familiar example of irony in the degradation of words that "what a man is worth" has come to mean how much money he possesses; but there seems a deeper and more melancholy irony in the shrunken meaning that popular or polite speech assigns to "morality" and "morals." The poor part these words are made to play recalls the fate of those pagan divinities who, after being understood to rule the powers of the air and the destinies of men, came down to the level of insignificant demons, or even were made a farcical show for the amusement of the multitude.

Talking to Melissa in a time of commercial trouble, I found her disposed to speak pathetically of the disgrace which had fallen on Sir Gavial Mantrap, because of his conduct in relation to the Eocene Mines, and to other companies ingeniously devised by him for the punishment of ignorance in people of small means: a disgrace by which the poor titled gentleman was actually reduced to live in comparative obscurity on his wife's settlement of one or two hundred thousand in the consols.

"Surely your pity is misplaced," said I, rather dubiously, for I like the comfort of trusting that a correct moral judgment is the strong point in woman (seeing that she has a majority of about a million in our islands), and I imagined that Melissa might have some unexpressed grounds for her opinion. "I should have thought you would rather be sorry for Mantrap's victims—the widows, spinsters, and hard-working fathers whom his unscrupulous haste to make himself rich has cheated of all their savings, while he is eating well, lying softly, and after impudently justifying himself before the public, is perhaps joining in the General Confession with a sense that he is an acceptable object in the sight of God, though decent men refuse to meet him."

"Oh, all that about the Companies, I know, was most unfortunate. In commerce people are led to do so many things, and he might not know exactly how everything would turn out. But Sir Gavial made a good use of his money, and he is a thoroughly moral man."

"What do you mean by a thoroughly moral man?" said I.

"Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so charitable round his place at Tip-top. Very different from Mr. Barabbas, whose life, my husband tells me, is most objectionable, with actresses and that sort of thing. I think a man's morals should make a difference to us. I'm not sorry for Mr. Barabbas, but I am sorry for Sir Gavial Mantrap."

I will not repeat my answer to Melissa, for I fear it was offensively brusque, my opinion being that Sir Gavial was the more pernicious scoundrel of the two, since his name for virtue served as an effective part of a swindling apparatus; and perhaps I hinted that to call such a man moral showed rather a silly notion of human affairs. In fact, I had an angry wish to be instructive, and Melissa, as will sometimes happen, noticed my anger without appropriating my instruction, for I have since heard that she speaks of me as rather violent-tempered, and not over strict in my views of morality.

I wish that this narrow use of words which are wanted in their full meaning were confined to women like Melissa. Seeing that Morality and Morals under their *alias* of Ethics are the subject of voluminous discussion, and their true basis a pressing matter of dispute—seeing that the most famous book ever written on Ethics, and forming a chief study in our colleges, all its ethical with political science or that which treats of the constitution and prosperity of States, one might expect that educated men would find reason to avoid a perversion of language which lends itself to no wider view of life than that of village gossip. Yet I find even respectable historians of our own and of foreign countries, after showing that a king was treacherous, rapacious, and ready to sanction gross breaches in the administration of justice, and by praising him for his pure moral character, by which one must suppose them to mean that he was not low nor debauched, not the European twin of the typical Indian potentate whom Macaulay describes as passing his life in chewing bang and fondling dancing-girls. And since we are sometimes told of such maleficent kings that they were religious, we arrive at the curious result that the most serious wide-reaching duties of man lie quite outside both Morality and Religion—the one of these consisting in not keeping mistresses (and perhaps not drinking too much), and the other in certain ritual transactions with God which can be carried on equally well side by side with the basest conduct towards men. With such a classification as this it is no wonder, considering the strong reaction of language on thought, that many minds, dizzy with indigestion of recent science and philosophy, are far to seek for the grounds of social duty, and without entertaining any private intention of committing a perjury which would ruin an innocent man, or seeking gain by supplying bad preserved meats to our navy, feel themselves speculatively obliged to inquire why they should not do so, and are inclined to measure their intellectual subtlety by their dissatisfaction with all answers to this "Why?" It is of little use to theorise in ethics while our habitual phraseology stamps the part of our social duties as something that lies aloof from

the deepest needs and affections of our nature. The informal definitions of popular language are the only medium through which theory really affects the mass of minds even among the nominally educated; and when a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called moral because he comes home to dine with his wife and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the arguery is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation.

Not for one moment would one willingly lose sight of the truth that the relation of the sexes and the primary ties of kinship are the deepest roots of human wellbeing, but to make them by themselves the equivalent of morality is verbally to cut off the channels of feeling through which they are the feeders of that wellbeing. They are the original fountains of a sensibility to the claims of others, which is the bond of societies; but being necessarily in the first instance a private good, there is always the danger that individual selfishness will see in them only the best part of its own gain; just as knowledge, navigation, commerce, and all the conditions which are of a nature to awaken men's consciousness of their mutual dependence and to make the world one great society, are the occasions of selfish, unfair action, of war and oppression, so long as the public conscience or chief force of feeling and opinion is not uniform and strong enough in its insistence on what is demanded by the general welfare. And among the influences that must retard a right public judgment, the degradation of words which involve praise and blame will be reckoned worth protesting against by every mature observer. To rob words of half their meaning, while they retain their dignity as qualifications, is like allowing to men who have lost half their faculties the same high and perilous command which they won in their time of vigour; or like selling food and seeds after fraudulently abstracting their best virtues; in each case what ought to be beneficently strong is fatally enfeebled, if not poisoned. Until we have altered our dictionaries and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard shoes pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts fighting at miserable odds against invaders: let us rather call him a miserant, though he were the tenderest, most faithful of husbands, and content that his own experience of home happiness makes his reckless infliction of suffering on others all the more atrocious. Let us refuse to accept as moral any political leader who should allow his conduct in relation to great issues to be determined by egoistic passion, and boldly say that he would be less immoral even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind, quelling all petty impulses beneath a magnanimous impartiality. And though we were to find among that class of journalists who live by recklessly reporting injurious rumours, insinuating the blackest motives in opponents, decanting at large and with an air of infallibility on dreams and with their find and interpret, and stimulating bad feeling between nations by abusive writing which is as empty of real conviction as the rage of a pantomime king, and would be ludicrous if its effects did not make it appear diabolical—though we were to find among these a man who was benignity itself in his own circle, a healer of private differences, a soother in private calamities, let us pronounce him nevertheless flagrantly immoral, a root of a hideous cancer in the commonwealth, turning the channels of instruction into feeders of social and political disease.

In opposite ways one sees bad effects likely to be encouraged by this narrow use of the word *morals*, shutting out from its meaning half those actions of a man's life which tell momentously on the wellbeing of his fellow-citizens, and on the preparation of a future for the children growing up around him. Thoroughness of workmanship, care in the execution of every task undertaken, as if it were the acceptance of a trust which it would be a breach of faith not to discharge well, is a form of duty so momentous that if it were to die out from the feeling and practice of a people, all reforms of institutions would be helpless to create national prosperity and national happiness. Do we desire to see public spirit penetrating all classes of the community and affecting every man's conduct, so that he shall make neither the saving of his soul nor any other private saving an excuse for indifference to the general welfare? Well and good. But the sort of public spirit that scamp's its bread-winning work, whether with the trowel, the pen, or the overbearing brain, that it may hurry to scenes of political or social agitation, would be as baleful a gift to our people as any malignant demon could devise. One best part of educational training is that which comes through special knowledge and manipulative or other skill, with its usual accompaniment of delight, in relation to work which is the daily bread-winning occupation—which is a man's contribution to the effective wealth of society in return for what he takes as his own share. But this duty of doing one's proper work well, and taking care that every product of one's labour shall be genuinely what it pretends to be, is not only left out of morals in popular speech, it is very little insisted on by public teachers, at least in the only effective way.—By tracing the continuous effects of ill-done work. Some of them seem to be still hopeful that it will follow as a necessary consequence from weekday services, ecclesiastical decoration, and improved hymn-books; others apparently trust to detaching on self-culture in general, or to raising a general sense of faulty circumstances; and meanwhile lax, make-shift work, from the high conspicuous kind to the average and obscure, is allowed to pass unscathed with the disgrace of immorality, though there is not a member of society who is not daily suffering from it materially and spiritually, and though it is the fatal cause that must degrade our national rank and our commerce in spite of all open markets and discovery of available coal-seams.

I suppose one may take the popular misuse of the words *Morality* and *Morals* as some excuse for certain absurdities which are occasional fashions in speech and writing—certain old lay-figures, as ugly as the queerest Asiatic idol, which at different periods get propped into loftiness, and adorned in magnificent Venetian drapery, so that whether they

have a human face or not is of little consequence. One is, the notion that there is a radical, irreconcilable opposition between intellect and morality. I do not mean the simple statement of fact, which everybody knows, that remarkably able men have had very faulty morals, and have outraged public feeling even at its ordinary standard; but the supposition that the ablest intellect, the highest genius, will see through morality as a sort of twaddle for bobs and tuckers, a doctrine of dullness, a more incident in human stupidity. We begin to understand the acceptance of this foolishness by considering that we live in a society where we may hear a treacherous monarch, or a malignant and lying politician, or a man who uses either official or literary power as an instrument of his private partiality or hatred, or a manufacturer who devises the falsification of wares, or a trader who deals in virtuous seed-grains, praised or compassionate because of his excellent morals. Clearly if morality meant no more than such deceits as are practised by these poisonous members of society, it would be possible to say, without suspicion of light-headedness, that morality lay aloof from the grand stream of human affairs, as a small channel fed by the stream and not missed from it. While this form of nonsense is conveyed in the popular use of words, there must be plenty of well-dressed ignorance at leisure to run through a box of books, which will feel itself initiated in the freemasonry of intellect by a view of life which might take for a Shaksperian motto—

"Fair is foul and foul is fair,  
Hover through the fog and filthy air."

and will find itself easily provided with striking conversation by the rule of reversing all the judgments on good and evil which have come to be the calendar and clock-work of society. But let our habitual talk give morals their full meaning as the conduct which, in every human relation, would follow from the fullest knowledge and the fullest sympathy—a meaning perpetually corrected and enriched by a more thorough appreciation of dependence in things, and a finer sensibility to both physical and spiritual fact—and this ridiculous ascription of superlative power to minds which have no effective awe-inspiring vision of the human lot, no response of understanding to the connection between duty and the material processes by which the world is kept habitable for cultivated man, will be tacitly discredited without any need to cite the immortal names that all are obliged to take as the measure of intellectual rank and highly-charged genius.

Suppose a Frenchman—I mean no disrespect to the great French nation, for all nations are afflicted with their peculiar parasitic growths, which are lazy, hungry forms, usually characterised by a disproportionate swallowing apparatus: suppose a Parisian who should shuffle down the Boulevard with a soul ignorant of the gravest cares and the deepest tenderness of *zashod*, and a frame more or less fevered by debauchery, manically polishing into utmost refinement of phrase and rhythm verses which were an enlargement on that Shaksperian motto, and worthy of the most expensive title to be furnished by the vendors of such antithetical ware as *Les merveilles de l'Enfer*, or *Les délices de Béthléem*. This supposed personage might probably enough regard his negation of those moral sensibilities which make half the warp and woof of human history, his indifference to the hard thinking and hard handiwork of life, to which he owed even his own gauzy mental garments with their spangles of poor paradox, as the royalty of genius, for we are used to witness such self-crowning in many forms of mental alienation; but he would not, I think, be taken, even by his own generation, as a living proof that there can exist such a combination as that of moral stupidity and trivial emphasis of personal indulgence with the large yet finely discriminating vision which marks the intellectual masters of our kind. Doubtless there are many sorts of transfiguration, and a man who has come to be worthy of all gratitude and reverence may have had his swinish period, wallowing in ugly places; but suppose it had been handed down to us that Sophocles or Virgil had at one time made himself scandalous in this way: the works which have consecrated their memory for our admiration and gratitude are not a glorifying of swinishness, but an artistic incorporation of the highest sentiment known to their age.

All these may seem to be wide reasons for objecting to Melissa's pity for Sir Gavial Mantrap on the ground of his good morals; but their connection will not be obscure to any one who has taken pains to observe the links uniting the scattered signs of our social development.

## IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

You approach the West India Docks through the Great Eastern Railway Company's terminus at Fenchurch-street; and wherever in England are railway appointments more admirable. Greasy platforms under rickety sheds; trains like that "string of second-hand coffins" in which Aristæus Ward travelled to the south; servants who look as if they had been rigged out at random by contract with the second-hand slop-dealers in Houndsditch. The mixture of your fellow-passengers is picturesque, though you may be surprised to meet most of them in first-class carriages; and already you are conscious of some reflections of the sunshine of Eastern lands. The diamond that adorns the middle finger of that shipbroker opposite has a barbaric look; and the talk of the gentleman in shaggy pilot-cloth, with the slight gold circles in his rosy ears, is of raisins in the Red Sea; and the hys of Chinese river boats. It is characteristic by the way that he presses a full-flavoured manila on the good-humoured woman who is huddled under his arm, and who is evidently his lawful wife; while, as for the lady, she bites the end of the cigar as she were used to it, and laughingly proceeds to light the weed at her lord's.

where the policeman stand sentinel, the first appearances are decidedly depressing. Considering the damp that pervades the murky atmosphere, you do not wonder that the adjacent public-houses are doing a lively trade. Dimly through the veil of vapour you distinguish the masts and spars of the tiers of shipping, while the solid cordage of their rigging shows like the delicate tracery work in a cobweb. Now it happens that the first odours of commerce that come upon us are by no means those of Araby the East. The ship that is unloading at the nearest corner wharf straight from a Peruvian port. Passing under a low long shed, which runs in front of the many storied block of warehouses, you are among piles of hampers of loosely woven matting. This is what you came for; not that you care to ask questions regarding the contents of the baskets—even if anybody were at leisure to be examined on the subject. You have a general commentary on the bill of lading in a printed placard attached to a post. The wall-sided, deep-waisted screw-steamer the *Moro Castle*, from the Havannah. There is a rich scent of pine and guava jelly, and all the luxuries of a West Indian desert table as it might be spread in the banquetting halls of a captain-general, with a show of turtles from St. Thomas turned on their backs. London is left many a hundred leagues behind you, and you are amusing among cane-brakes and boiling-houses and berry-laden coffee-plantations, and sunning yourself in the beams of a tropical sun as it throws its radiance on the groves of lime and shaddock. But a few steps further and you change your latitude. Now you are by the *Glenfalloch*, from Singapore, Penang, and Java. (It is wonderful, by the way, how busy the Scotch are in the shipping trade, if we may judge by the number of Scottish names given to vessels that are classed A1 at Lloyd's.) The *Glenfalloch* and the wharf to which she is moored are redolent of treasures of olivetuna and nutmeg; and she is discharging at the moment from the hatchway in the forehold bundles of oddly bent staves and packets of "Penang lawyers." The white paint on her decks, albeit somewhat dingy, is pleasantly suggestive of sultry skies, and you envy the mate the sunburnt copper complexion contrasting so strongly with the pallor of the Customs clerk who is superintending the process of weighing. Sailors see comparatively little of foreign countries; yet you know that that lucky man only a few short weeks before has been lounging under the aways of fan-leaved foliage, that embosoms the elms of the Straits. You may have as much or as little of this sort of thing as you please, for the trade of our docks is inexhaustible in its variety. If you tear yourself away from these dreams, you may brace yourself among craft fresh from the Atlantic voyage. The grazier of Cheshire or Wiltshire would shudder at those piles of cheeses that have been brought through the fogs off the "Banks." And there is no mistaking the smell of Newfoundland salt cod from the barque that is lying abait of the steamer. Then comes a great cotton covey from Bombay, disgorging the bales hooped neatly with metal; and next you have a craft with coffee from Pernambuco, and another with hides from the Pampas of the River Plate.

But, in connection with the East, what strikes one most in the docks nowadays—especially in the Victoria Dock—is the enormous number of Oriental seamen. All the steamers passing through the Suez Canal are manned by crews of lascars; and the Canal and the seamen together have wrought a complete revolution in the Eastern traffic. Within the memory of man it has passed through three distinct stages. First were the golden days of the East India Company's navy, when happy officials were shaking the pagoda tree, and freights of priceless value were being shipped from a country that was popularly believed an El Dorado. The very pickings of the trade were so valuable that a captain could gain a competency in a single trip; and we believe that after making the fortune that three voyages insured him he was compelled to retire in favour of his juniors. Then came Waghorn and his exploration of the Overland route, and the establishing of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The men who used to furnish their cabins sumptuously for the long voyage round the Cape, who used to victual themselves with all manner of private delicacies and lay in cases of wine and casks of aerated waters, were precisely those to whom time seemed valuable and who did not grudge the price of the new route. The Peninsular and Oriental Company for long had a monopoly of aristocratic business; and it may be said they well deserved it. If they charged high, they gave value for the money in the shape of swift and punctual passages, with every reasonable luxury. The passage paid, you travelled *en grand seigneur*. It gladdened the heart of the "archduke," after the railway had been opened across the isthmus, to see the crowds of passengers, at the meeting of the tides that overflowed the hotel accommodation of Alexandria. And though their vessels were built for the accommodation of passengers, what freight they carried—handy little packages of silks and muslins—was extremely valuable. M. Lesseps, in his character of cosmopolitan benefactor, knocked that lucrative monopoly on the head. Henceforth the company had to compete with rival associations whose steamers had been built especially for the Canal trade. It has been forced to rebuild its fleet, reduce its charges, cut down the salaries and pay of its employees, and man its ships with lascars on both sides of the isthmus. The public generally have cause to be grateful, except for the single drawback that the comfortable old paddle-boats are done away with. It must be allowed, however, that several of the newest vessels, such as the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with her saloon that can dine 180 passengers, her spacious sleeping cabins, and her ten bath-rooms, are magnificent. And the *Kaiser*, for example, is built to carry 3,000 tons of cargo without in any way affecting her speed. It used to be said that the lascars were irritable and revengeful; so that they were generally kept in a minority in the crews. So far, however, it has been found in practice that they are sober and amenable to discipline. But the first thing done with them is to deprive them of the knives they carry. They are berthed tier over tier in a great saloon in the fore-cabin, warded off from the quarter-master's cabins behind by canvas that may be raised for purposes of supervision. They include men of all the smaller Indian races—Sikhs, Pathans, and Afghans among the rest—and no fewer than 15,000 of them have been passed already through the books of the Peninsular and Oriental Company alone.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—  
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 6 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).—

Via San Francisco, via S. Hampton, via Brindisi.  
Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.).—

Letters, 20 30 34  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None None None  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — — —

To British & Union, — 8 8  
West Indies only, — — —

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places, (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Peking, China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on 4 sheets or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet, containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bonnets

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tables, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees—rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any Parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dystuffa, Ier, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bombardier, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the Post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance No. 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" £5.....36 "  
" £7.....54 "  
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to £25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 3 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence,

December 27, 1879.

Let's. Pap. Let's. Pap.

Anderson, Thos. 1 Marmont, B. 3  
(Engineer) 1 Marshall, Mrs. 1  
Andrade, Jolo J. 1 Robert 1

Atack, Myran 1 regd. Mascarenhas, J. S. 1  
Ayoon 1 regd. McDuer, Mrs. 1  
Baring, A. 1 regd. McFarlane, 2 1  
Beaufre, Arthur 1 card Richard 1

Benkmann, Carl 1 card McFarlane, Wm. 1 3  
Borges, J. F. 1 Morono, Capt. 3 7  
Brathwaite, Capt. 1 Neid, Mathew 1  
Brown, Capt. 1 Ng Ah On 1

A. B. 1 Nicholson, 1  
Cantor, F. J. 1 card Alder (seaman) 1  
Ching Yang Hup 1 Nicolas, Sor Diego 2  
Costa, Rodolfo G. 1 Nielsen, F. C. 1

Craig, Henry 1 Noel, F. A. 1  
Dahlgren, G. F. 1 O'Brien, Timothy 1  
Davis, G. 1 Olive, Monr. R. 2  
Dawe, Wm. 1 2 Page, John Ed. 2

Douglass, G. 1 Pearson, J. 1  
Duhamel, Chas. 1 Percy, Wm. Jas. 1  
Easton, James 2 1 Pech, Mortel 1  
Emery, H. C. 1 Quon-Yee-Goh 1 regd.

Er. Geo. Lee, Rev. 1 Quon-Yee-Goh 1 regd.  
Ettridge, Frank 1 Reimann, P. P. 1  
Fernandes, David 1 Rosenblad, Dr. S. 1

Fougerat, M. 1 bk. Roussel, Monr. 1  
Francis, Francis 1 Rummelshagen, K. 1  
Francisco, Yg. 1 Salgado, Sor. J. H. 1  
Franzisch, G. 1 Salvadore, W. H. 1

Fuchs, Ed. 1 Sell, G. P. 1



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Bombay	2 b	Surrook	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	To-day
Breconshire	8 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1241	Dec. 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	
Charlton	5 c	Harcro	Span. str.	786	Dec. 25	Tack Mee Sing	Manila	
Churruca	5 b	Elphlok	Brit. str.	398	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co.	Bolhow & Halphong	To-morrow
Conquest	5 b	Young	Brit. str.	318	Dec. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Consolation	8 c	Rowin	Brit. str.	764	Dec. 26	Order		
Danube	2 b	Chanchy	Brit. str.	647	Dec. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	3rd prox.
Esmeralda	5 b	Falbot	Brit. str.	561	Dec. 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy	
Fame	6 b	Stapani	Brit. str.	395	Dec. 27	Russell & Co.		
Feronia	5 c	Schultz	Ger. str.	1115	Dec. 27	H.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Tug-Flying	
Hailong	5 b	Goode	Brit. str.	277	Dec. 27	Stemmen & Co.	London, &c.	
Hainan	5 b	Conner	Amer. str.	200	Dec. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	To-day
Kwangtung	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Dec. 24	Russell & Co.	Holhow and Pakhol	To-day
Malsaca	5 c	Woodgate	Brit. str.	1709	Dec. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	30th daylight
Norma	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	F. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Dec. 24	Kwok Acheong	Cos'tan Dock	30th daylight
Rajanattamhar	2 b	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Dec. 19	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Romulus	5 c	Watt	Brit. str.	487	Dec. 19	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Sea Gull	8 c	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 12	Comedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Somerset	3 c	Darke	Brit. str.	1000	Dec. 12	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Thales	7 c	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Tung Ting	4 b	Degen	Chil. str.	314	Dec. 13	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Zamboanga	...	Aranguren	Span. str.	651	Dec. 15	J. M. S. N. Co.	S'apore and Penang	29th inst.
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Bese	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Alce Reed	8 c	Killoran	Amer. bge.	873	Dec. 6	Vogel & Co.	Singapore	
Amy Turner	2 k	Newell	Amer. bge.	991	Dec. 6	Russell & Co.		
Anna Bertha	4 c	Krause	Ger. bge.	469	Dec. 24	Stemmen & Co.	Hamburg	
August	4 c	Ris	Ger. bge.	296	Nov. 11	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Aurora	4 k	Thompson	Dan. bge.	570	Nov. 8	Water & Co.	Hamburg	
Bonita	4 k	Stehr	Ger. Sm. bge.	341	Oct. 29	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Manila	
Bonito	4 c	Wisenberg	Ger. bge.	524	Oct. 12	Stemmen & Co.	Hamburg	
Brema	3 k	Timpe	Ger. bge.	396	Nov. 29	Water & Co.	Bangkok	
Carl	4 c	Thomson	Ger. bge.	225	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ceres	2 c	McWilliam	Brit. bge.	454	Dec. 8	Caplain		
Chamron Kamrye	2 b	Stolze	Siam. bge.	480	Dec. 15	Yuen Fat Hong		
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
City of Boston	8 c	Crosby	Amer. sh.	1062	Dec. 18	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Clare Babuyan	4 c	Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	
Ebenezer	4 c	Wine	Brit. bktine.	317	Dec. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Echo	4 c	Tosar	Brit. bge.	369	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Elizabeth Childs	3 c	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Emil Julius	2 c	Jorgensen	Ger. bge.	501	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Empire	7 c	Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Fch. bge.	890	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	3 c	Ritte	Ger. bge.	240	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Labuan	
Flensborg	4 k	Jacobsen	Dan. bge.	366	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
F. Perthes	5 c	Walter	Ger. bge.	446	Nov. 29	Stemmen & Co.	Europe	
Garibaldi	8 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hamburg	
Goliath	2 c	Deutzan	Siam. bge.	542	Nov. 26	Wo Tye Hong		
Harmonie	5 k	Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.		
Haydn Brown	7 c	Havener	Amer. bge.	885	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3 k	Milligan	Brit. bge.	408	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Hermine	2 c	Countray	Swed. bge.	289	Dec. 26	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Hesperus	7 c	Specht	Ger. bge.	767	Dec. 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Hieronymus	2 k	Ipland	Ger. bge.	425	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hindoo	5 c	Mathlessen	Ger. bge.	541	Dec. 26	Water & Co.		
John Nicholson	7 c	Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Laurel	8 k	Johnson	Brit. bge.	638	Dec. 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Palotta	
Malvina	8 k	Kluge	Ger. bge.	480	Dec. 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Middlesex	7 c	Ambrose	Brit. bge.	1191	Dec. 12	Borneo Co., Limited		
Morning Star	2 b	Michaelsen	Siam. bge.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Moses B. Tower	3 c	Hall	Am. bktine.	637	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hamburg	
Palma	4 c	Bluge	Ger. bge.	299	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	London	
Pampero	8 c	McKenzie	Brit. bge.	588	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Philippines	
Prampus	7 c	Bergman	Russ. sh.	1166	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Roderick Hay	5 k	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Dec. 11	Turner & Co.		
Sam. D. Carleton	7 c	Freeman	Amer. bge.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sophie	4 c	Bang	Ger. bge.	209	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Southern Cross	7 h	Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Caplain		
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3 k	Orough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Three Brothers	2 h	Khalcke	Brit. bge.	367	Nov. 14	E. Tye Hong		
Winlow	4 k	Barker	Brit. bge.	466	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.	London	
Yorktown	...	Murphy	Amer. sh.	1966	Nov. 27	Order	Philippines	P. & O. Wharf
<b>WEAMPOA</b>								
Fantasia	Cooper	Brit. bge.	693	Dec. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Maroo Polo	Breakwoldt	Ger. bge.	358	Dec. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg		
Pello	Seekamp	Ger. bge.	433	Dec. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Hamburg		
R. M. Hayward	Doane	Am. bktine.	605	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	New York		
<b>CANTON</b>								
Ningpo	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Dec. 24	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Dec. 15	A. L. Douglas
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	6430	14	800	Dec. 15	Henry F. Cleveland
Kerguelen	7 c	French	corvette	...	...	...	Dec. 18	Mathew
Moanoe	8 k	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	...
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Venezuela	8 k	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iehang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Gary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-fung	160	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Id-aho	80	4	20	...
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Boasard
Ting-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Dec. 20, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.
America for Shanghai	A. Newton for Shanghai
*Feronia for London, &c.	
*Kwangtung for Hongkong	
Sin Naozing for Shanghai	

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Dec. 18, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.
Chin-tung Chinese	Chin-tung Chinese
Europe British	Europe British
Flora Castle British	Flora Castle British
*Fung-shun Chinese	*Fung-shun Chinese
Ma-tung Chinese	Ma-tung Chinese

\* Ships left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, December 28th, 1879.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	225	200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	200	170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	150	140	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300	270	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	750	700	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . . . catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180	金華火腿
" English . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	猪雜
" Head, . . . "	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidney, . . . "	100	90	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" Corned, . . . "	150	140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	160	150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	120	110	生牛油
Veal, . . . "	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . . each	\$2.50	\$2	黃麋
Doves, . . . each	100	90	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	90	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞
Geese, . . . "	110	100	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	250	鷓鴣
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	700	600	上海山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Quail, . . . "	80	70	鵪鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	600	500	省城家兔
Rabbits, Shanghai, . . . "	500	400	兔仔
Snipe, . . . each	110	100	沙道
Teal, . . . "	160	150	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	400	火雞公
" Hen, . . . "	350	300	火雞母
Wild Duck, . . . pair	600	550	水鴨
" Goose, . . . each	700	600	雁
Woodcock, Shanghai, each	500	—	上海活角
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	250	200	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp, . . . "	70	60	鯉魚
Catfish, . . . "	50	40	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	150	鹹鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	80	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	80	70	墨魚
Dace, . . . "	70	60	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . . "	50	40	跌倒沙
Dory, . . . "	120	110	長翼芒
Eels, Congor . . . "	60	50	海鰻
" Fresh water . . . "	120	100	淡水鰻
" Silver . . . "	140	120	白鰻
Fish, . . . "	60	50	剥皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	130	110	大鮮魚
" Small . . . "	70	60	鮮魚仔
Frogs, . . . "	140	120	田雞
Garoupa, . . . "	130	120	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	80	—	石斑魚
Hurnard, . . . "	80	70	紅角
Haddock, . . . "	80	70	黃花
Herrings, fresh . . . "	70	60	黃澤
Labrus, . . . catty	70	60	花軟唇
Live Fish, . . . "	110	100	生龍蝦
Polsters, . . . "	100	90	龍蝦
Sackrel, . . . "	70	60	方魷
Tullet, . . . "	80	70	鱈魚
Ytters, . . . "	110	100	鱈魚
Yvot Fish, . . . "	120	100	新公